

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 27

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT
24 November 1980

2 Talent Banks At Reagan's Beck and Gall

Relatively unknown outside the academic world, a pair of "think tanks" are providing substantial manpower for the new administration.

Two small academic enclaves are springing to national prominence in helping to shape the policies of Ronald Reagan's administration.

Assuming powerful roles are Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace in Palo Alto, Calif., and Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, D.C.

Both centers already have contributed a sizable number of pre-election advisers and transition staffers to Reagan's team. Many will wind up in key jobs.

Among them: Martin Anderson, a senior fellow at Hoover who is expected to be top White House domestic adviser, and CSIS Chairman David M. Abshire, who will head the foreign-policy and defense transition staff.

All told, nearly 40 people from Georgetown and Stanford universities had been named by mid-November to the Reagan transition team.

Use of "think tanks" to shape national policy has become increasingly common. The Carter administration relied heavily on the Brookings Institution in Washington for policymakers. Previously, the Nixon and Ford administrations often called on the American Enterprise Institute (AEI) in the nation's capital.

In some executive-branch offices, in fact, CSIS and Hoover scholars will take over desks previously occupied by their counterparts from Brookings and AEI.

"Research organizations like the Hoover and the Georgetown centers provide a reservoir of brainy talent that can be drawn on when a party returns to power," says Arthur Wise, a senior social scientist with the Rand Corporation office in Washington.

"Government in exile." Both Hoover and CSIS have reputations in the academic community as conservative-oriented think tanks on foreign and domestic issues in tune with Reagan's plans. In recent years they have attracted blue-chip scholars who comprised a conservative "government in exile" during the Carter years.

The Washington and Palo Alto brain trusts are autonomous units at their uni-

versities. Both rely almost exclusively on support from corporations and private foundations, rather than federal grants. CSIS has about 25 scholars and a budget of more than 4 million dollars a year. Hoover has about 75 scholars and a yearly budget of nearly 6 million dollars.

Georgetown's CSIS was relatively unknown until it attracted former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger at the end of Gerald Ford's term in office. Now, 15 professors from Georgetown University serve as Reagan advisers. They include Paul Craig Roberts on tax policy, Rav S. Cline on intelligence and Robert G. Neumann on Middle East matters.

At least 22 Stanford faculty members have been picked as Reagan counselors. The ranks of Hoover scholars working for Reagan—and who may fill executive-branch posts—include economists Thomas Sowell, a labor and education specialist, and Thomas Gale Moore, who is on the energy and regulatory-reform task forces. Others are health specialist Rita Ricardo Campbell and domestic-policy staffer Darrell M. Trent.

"These men and women are not bureaucrats," says a Washington-based historian who spent a year as a Hoover fellow in the 1970s. "They are thinkers who influence President-elect Reagan's basic directions, and

they're clearly key people during the nascent stage of this administration."

What is the standing of these two think tanks among academicians?

Litmus test. Since its founding in 1919 under a gift from President Herbert Hoover, a Stanford alumnus, the Hoover Institution has been a strongly anti-Communist organization that traditionally applied a strict antileft ideological test to much of its work.

In recent years, under the leadership of Director W. Glenn Campbell, another longtime Reagan adviser, Hoover has broadened its scope. Its research now carries substantial weight in Congress and in the executive branch of the U.S. government.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Edward Teller, Milton Friedman and Reagan himself are honorary fellows of the institution, and its library contains the most complete collection of Russian historical materials outside the Soviet Union.

"There was a time when the work at the Hoover reflected a right-wing political orientation that lowered its esteem considerably," says Sanford M. Dornbusch, a Stanford sociologist and occasional critic of the institution. "The proportion of that brand of research has declined markedly. There is a lot of good work being done now."

CSIS, which occupies offices four blocks from the White House, concentrates almost totally on international issues. It, too, is politically right of center and publishes a highly respected series of studies ranging from arms control to Third World needs.

Edward N. Luttwak, a strategic-studies expert and early supporter of Senator Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) for President, switched to Reagan's advice squad after resolving some early doubts about the President-elect.

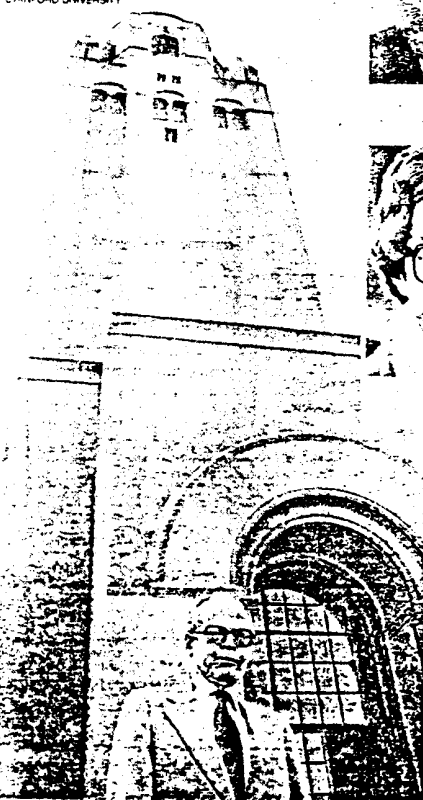
"After I met him, we had a short but deadly serious conversation, and he impressed me greatly on the substantive issues," says Luttwak.

The scholar believes Reagan sought help from the Georgetown center because many of those on its academic staff hold views compatible with his own.

The President-elect will call on advisers from many walks of life—some far from the halls of academia. But Reagan aides say there is no question that the two think tanks on opposite coasts will have a substantial influence on the nation's course in the years ahead. □

By STANLEY V. WELLBORN

STANFORD UNIVERSITY



Hoover Institution, headed by W. Glenn Campbell: A new force in Washington.



Abshire



Anderson